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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CARELESS BEHAVIOR LEADING TO LOSSES OF WEAPONS DENOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 4

[A Story A Day column by Builder: "Very Dangerous Cases of Careless!"]

[Text] After a preliminary review of social management, we have found phenomena that would deserve our attention. Some hoodlums who had used guns to commit a crime were arrested, and others who were proposing selling guns were arrested.

Where did those guns come from? In front of the authorities, the common answer of criminals was virtually the only one: they had stolen the guns!

The July 1982 data collected by the control sector indicated that there were 11 cases of losses of weapons in the month.

Let us have some examples:

- At 2100 hours on 12 July, N.X.C. HT 10A-553 who had come to Hanoi lost a leather briefcase attached to the back of his bicycle and containing a K70.

- On 14 July, Captain T.V.T. of Unit 10R 131 Ha Son Binh, who had been given a furlough, lost a knapsack containing a K59 and six cartridges while he was waiting for the bus and fell asleep.

- At 2130 hours on 27 July, N.X.T., a driver of the Hoang Lien Son military command, lost a knapsack containing a K54 and 14 cartridges.

In addition to those losses of weapons, we should mention a case of "giving" weapons to keep: In a collective quarters the people discovered and retrieved in the home of Mrs S. a directional mine, a time-delayed mine, a hand grenade and a rocket, which her brother, a soldier, had given her to keep for him.

Everybody knows that weapons are to be carried all the time by the persons who are authorized to use them during their assignment and that everybody who has in his home weapons and explosives must let the authorities know about them.

And yet, because of a failure on their part to carry out regulations and their carelessness, many cadres and members of the armed forces have lost the weapons they

carried with them. These violations that have resulted from carelessness seemed trivial but actually could lead to serious consequences for the properties and lives of the collectives and people. Some crimes that were recently committed with the use of guns have pointed to that fact. To strengthen the management of weapons is the responsibility of the armed and paramilitary forces. But to be vigilant and to keep and use weapons clearly is the duty of every soldier and cadre.

5598

CSO: 4209/33

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BATTLE ACTION REPORTED

Troops Attacked in Pleiku

BK140631 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Report on combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield]

[Text] Between 3 and 7 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on a road leading from (Plei Bat) hamlet to (Phuoc Thoc) hamlet, 4 km south of Pleiku, and at (Plei Ron Vek), 5 km north of Pleiku, killing five and seizing 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 200 AK rounds and 20 AR-15 rounds. On 15 and 18 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Boeng Kra Yul) and (An Te) hamlets, killing five, wounding five and seizing 5 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a radio set, 120 AK rounds, 90 AR-15 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 18 and 19 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Plei Kang) to (Plei Tuk), 2 km north of (Phoc Lien); at (Son Pleih) south of (Duc Phoc); and on the road leading from (Plei Toc) to (Plei Trean Khla Duc), killing eight, wounding two and seizing 3 AK's, 4 AR-15's, 80 AK rounds, 80 AR-15 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 19 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Mon B'rak), 21 km south of Pleiku, killing five, wounding three and seizing 4 AK's, 50 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel.

In summary, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 33 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers and seized 14 AK's, 8 AR-15's, a radio set and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Fulro Activities in Central Highlands

BK120248 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Here is a report on combat activities of Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Kon Tum battlefield:

On 5 August, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy at (Kon Kebat) village, 5 km north of Kon Tum, killing three Vietnamese soldiers and seizing two AK's and 40 rounds of ammunition.

On 19 August, two Vietnamese soldiers were wounded when they stepped on the guerrillas' punji stakes 7 km south of Kon Tum.

On 24 August, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan enemy soldiers at (Kon Kepi) village, 6 km south of Kon Tum, killing five Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three others. They also seized five AK's and a quantity of materiel.

In sum, on the Kon Tum battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized 7 AK's and a quantity of ammunition.

Activities in Ban Me Thuot

BK150618 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Report on combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield]

[Text] On 1 August the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at Loc Ninh, 8 km from Tay Ninh, in Tay Ninh Province, killing three and seizing 2 AK's and 54 rounds. On 3 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Yang Reh) and at an area 1 km west of (Kin Cheo) hamlet, killing eight, wounding two and seizing 4 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 100 AK rounds, 80 AR-15 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 8 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Nuon Ae Konlay) and at (Non Treung Buon Kloen) hamlet, 2 km south of (Thach Lu), killing six, wounding seven and seizing 5 AK's, 135 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 13 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Phan Lao), 3 km east of (Thach Loc), killing five, wounding two and seizing a pistol, 6 AK's, 150 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel. Between 15 and 20 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Buon Kling) to (Buon Sa) hamlet and ambushed a six-wheel truck on the road leading from (Lac Tien) to Buon A Ma Thuot, killing seven, destroying the truck and seizing 8 AK's, 120 rounds and a quantity of materiel. The enemy soldiers hit punji stakes and automatic bows set by the Dega-Fulro guerrillas at (Yang Reh) hamlet, suffering two wounded. On 23 and 25 August the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Buon Tah) to (Ae Trinh) plantation and attacked them at a plantation, 4 km south of (Buon Sot) hamlet, killing seven and seizing 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 60 AK rounds and 409 AR-15 rounds.

In summary, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 49 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers, destroyed a six-wheel truck and a quantity of materiel and seized 27 AK's, 4 AR-15's, a pistol and a large quantity of ammunition and materiel.

CSO: 4212/5

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DRAFT BOARD SEEKS OUT DRAFT DODGERS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 Inside Back Cover

[Cartoon]



*Ban vận động nghĩa vụ
quân sự lại đến kia rồi !*

ĐÀO KÍNH

The Draft Board Returns!

CSO: 4209/37

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EFFECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO USE CAPABILITIES OF RETURNED VETERANS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 82 p 3

[Interview with Nguyen Phuc Troch, secretary of the district party committee, Do Hoi, vice chairman of the people's committee, and Le Tat Nhlen, vice commander of the My Duc District military forces, by QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reporter: "My Duc District (Ha Son Binh Province) Promotes the Great Capabilities of the Military Personnel Who Have Done Their Military Duty and Returned to the Locality"]

[Text] Recently, My Duc District (Ha Son Binh Province) has carried out many active and effective measures meant to promote well the great capabilities of the military personnel who have completed their tour of duty and have since come home to the locality. To find out about what is really happening in this movement which has been yielding really good results, our reporter has met with and held discussions with Comrades Nguyen Phuc Trach, secretary of the district Party committee, Do Hoi, vice chairman of the People's committee, and Le Tat Nhlen, vice commander of the My Duc District military forces.

Reporter: Could you please tell us the situation of those military comrades who have done their tour of duty and have since come home to the locality. What kind of advocated policies do the district Party committee and the district people's committee have in regard to this personnel?

The comrade secretary of the district Party committee: From 1945 to 1981 there have been 18,670 persons from our district who have gone into the army. At the present time those who have completed their duty and have since returned to live within the district amount to 7,649 persons. Out of this number 1,565 comrades are Party members who have grown up in the fighting, representing 52.1 percent of the total number of Party members within the district Party chapter; 803 comrades are officers from the second lieutenant level up to the colonel level in various branches and services, and they have fought on the battlefields fighting against the French and the U.S. What is remarkable is that all 22 villages in the district have such comrades, with the smallest having over 200 such personnel and the largest having over 600 such personnel. The district Party committee and the district people's committee declare this to be a very precious revolutionary force that would serve as a nucleus in the undertaking to build the locality into an economically wealthy and strong district national defense-wise, since all the above personnel have had training in the army and have multifaceted capabilities (military, political and technical). Many of them also have had military knowhow and leadership experience and they are used to command. For this reason, for the last several years, the district Party chapter and the authorities here do not only pay attention to insuring them a good material and spiritual life, they also have regular plans for giving them additional training and formation so that they can promote their fine character and great capabilities when they come home to the locality.

Reporter: How has the district realized this policy?

The comrade secretary of the district Party committee: Each time there is a returnee coming home from the army, each village concerned must find out so as to know full well the record, health situation, capabilities, family situation and the wishes of each person so as to find them the most appropriate employment. In the case of those exhibiting the best capabilities and qualities, the village and the district have plans for providing them additional training and formation while putting them in charge of essential functions in the locality. What makes us extremely happy is that practically everyone has clearly taken stock of his or her responsibilities and enthusiastically participated in the work, thus contributing much labor and effort in the building of the home district and acquiring the people's trust and esteem. Out me give you some figures to prove my point: the executive committee of the district Party chapter at the present time has 50 percent, the standing committee of the district people's committee has 49 percent, and the main cadres in the various villages include up to 67 percent membership composed of veterans who have since come home. Out of the 22 villages in the district 15 have returnee military men as Party chapter secretaries, 18 have returnee military men as Party committee chairmen and 17 have them as deputy chairmen. Many villages also have Party committee secretaries, chairmen and even other essential cadres who are military men who have completed their tour of duty and have since come back.

Although such is the level of our achievements, our district still exhibits many shortcomings and deficiencies such as "drumrolling and banner unfurling" when seeing the people off on their way to join the army and not organizing any careful welcome back ceremonies when they complete their tour of duty and come home or not solving in time their situation according to policy and especially not having set ways of fitting them back into stable jobs. It is for this reason that a number of comrades have thought that "once we are back home we have no more responsibilities" and thus they do not actively participate in production and other work. And in the case of those who have come back without completing their tasks we are still being negligent as far as educating and closely managing them, which is why we have not been able to stop all negative expressions. In the recent past we have implemented various ways to overcome such deficiencies.

Reporter: May I suggest that you describe more clearly the measures that the district has taken to overcome them?

The comrade vice chairman [of the people's committee]: It is our district's belief that in order to promote well the great capabilities of the military personnel who have completed their tour of duty and returned home to the locality we must do well two tasks: to insure that everybody has a stabilized way of life and to educate them so that they can clearly see the glory and duties of revolutionary soldiers in the new situation. For this reason, coupled with the guidance of various committees and sectors in the district so that they fully implement the regimes and policies of the state in regard to the returnees, our district committee advocates the convening of a "military returnee conference" from the village to the district level so as to gather them into an organization with regular activities, that is closely managed, so that they can help one another to maintain and promote the character of the revolutionary soldiers. In order to do well this advocated policy the district committee has directly provided guidance to the district military command so that they may proceed with the organization of such conference step by step.

The Party Committee... This is how we pro-
ceed up our class... the district provides assistance to the villages
of the... the program and so that
in 1934 the... will investigate and determine
how many returnees... the village and how many they have also
and... their... In the case
... the Party committee and the village
... "military conference" for the whole village.
This conference will... attended by Party representatives
and the... representatives of various mass organiza-
tions. The... in the village would be dressed in uniform
with... would be formed into formal ranks as
... in the village would consider this to
be a... the up and down sides of the street to welcome
them... defending the Fatherland and thus bring
... will be as follows: the comrade
chairman... the contributions of the returnees
in the... playing up the exemplary role of those who have
had an... have been awarded with "citations" by
... and participate in
... village chairman also reports on
the... of the returnees in their promoting the tra-
ditional... that the congress would discuss them and
... Afterwards, the conference
... and participate in the district level "mili-
tary... which
... the situation and discover those prob-
... All the returnees and their
... realize their responsibilities, which is
... and other work and
... at the Party and of the state. Practi-
... in the village. It is
... able to build relatively
... have also
... At the present time there is no one in
... "leading to return to the ranks." In the latest
... fulfilled with good results the quota
... as well because the village
... Military Draft Law. These comrades on a furlough
... are encouraged by the families to
... In particular, the implementation of the
... the families
... has been fully
... as of now affirm already
... the comrade army people who have come home to
... with or better than before and that the nega-
tive... decreased as compared to before.

Reported... the district project to do in order to pro-
... of comrade army people who have done their
... to the locality?

The comrade secretary of the district Party committee: The implementation of the newly promulgated Military Draft Law would yield every year a vastly increasing number of army people who have completed their tour of duty and come home as a result. Our district committee has thought about that and has given instructions to the villages to regularly do well the job of promoting the capabilities of army personnel who have come home right now so as to build a solid base for the reception of those who are coming back in the future. It is for this reason that our district is now concentrating all our efforts in order to overcome those problems that remain such as: the plans to give additional training and formation to those comrades who show promising signs of being able to take charge of key positions in the various villages are not yet very concrete and have not been actively developed. Then there are those villages where the organization of activities for the returnees has not fallen into a regular pattern or has not been timely enough to help those who are undergoing difficulties on the ideological or economic level, which is why a number of people have not been actively involved in the local activities as before. These are the things that we are attending to and we are determined to make them good so as to put to the best use the great capabilities of the comrade army people who have completed their tour of duty and who have come home to build a strong and solid locality.

1751

CSO: 4209/475

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE OFFICER POSTHUMOUSLY COMENDED FOR SELF-SACRIFICE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Phu Thao: "Police Sergeant Tran Van Ngoc Forgets Himself for the Benefit of the People"]

[Text] As is customary, on the morning of 12 July, Sergeant Tran Van Ngoc and another comrade were assigned by the public security forces of Le Dai Hanh ward to guard duty at the Van Ho 3 neighborhood where there is a concentration point of malefactors who gather to engage in robbery and stealing. As they reached the Dai Co Viet street corner they heard cries of "Robber! Robber!" With not the least hesitation, the two of them immediately jumped on their bicycles in pursuit of the robber who was speeding away on his, in the direction of the Dai Co Viet and Kim Lien intersection. Ngoc and Chu went right after him but because their bicycle was kind of flat on the tires, Ngoc told Chu to run on foot while he took upon himself to stay close to the robber although he knew that the latter had a weapon with him. He was going strong for about one kilometer when the robber ran out of steam, and so he rushed into the house number 14, cell 11, of Phuong Lien ward with the intention of hiding among the people there. But with his keen observation Ngoc immediately discovered the direction in which the robber was heading in his flight. He immediately went after him as the robber was trying to sneak into the people's homes. As he was interrogating one of the house owners, the robber who was hiding behind the pigsty catapulted himself out of his hiding place like an animal pushed to the wall and with the bayonet he had in hand, he gashed into Ngoc's rib cage with the intention of making off. Ngoc gave a warning shot and continued to run after him but because the wound was too serious he fell down after about 30 meters. At just this time Comrade Chu also arrived to bring Ngoc in emergency to the hospital.

The determined action of police sergeant Tran Van Ngoc in the pursuit of vicious malefactors has helped his colleagues to complete the task.

Police sergeant Tran Van Ngoc, born on 1 April 1961 in Truc Noi village, Nam Ninh district (Ha Nam Ninh Province), joined the security forces since September 1978. At work from the time he was serving in Ha Nam Ninh to the time he was transferred to the security force of Le Dai Hanh ward, Hai Ba Trung precinct, Hanoi, everywhere and at any time he was always ready. His colleagues love him for his kindness, careful approach, and his readiness to take on difficult tasks; sometimes he was resting or even sleeping but as soon as he heard something extraordinary is afoot he would be ready at once to take on new responsibilities. Working in Le Dai Hanh ward, he always was the spearhead of attack in stopping or going after or arresting the malefactors and criminals. In the last eight months he had been able to

pursue and arrest 14 cases of penal violation and he had 6 times absolutely refused to accept gift money and bribes. In the case of those who are ignorant of the law he kindly reminded them of what they did wrong. In the case of bribe offerers and those who try to take advantage of things he gave them severe warnings; in the meantime he reported every time in time to the collective. His colleagues remember his shining example of a dedicated person when he once stayed up five full nights in order to go after poachers in the public parks.

His self-sacrificing awareness for the benefit of the people and his dedication in the work of security protection are two shining examples for the whole security forces of Hanoi City. From corporal he has been extraordinarily and posthumously raised to the rank of sergeant. In the list of communists working in the security forces of Le Dai Hanh ward there is now a new name added, Tran Van Ngoc. His friends, his colleagues and the general population have regretfully seen him to his eternal resting place while keeping in mind the image of a People's Security fighter who forgets himself for the benefit of the people and who sacrifices himself for his work.

1751

CSO: 4209/475

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES--On 7 August, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Y'lah) plantation, 7 km north of (Ninga Dalat), killing two and seizing 2 AK's and 50 rounds. On 9 August, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Dalat), 30 km west of (Ktong dit), killing three and seizing 3 AK's and 40 rounds. On 15 and 23 August, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Neo Val), 20 km south of Dac Lac, and at (Ra Ga), killing seven, destroying a jeep and seizing two AK's. In summary, on the Dac Lac battlefield the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 12 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers, destroyed a jeep and a quantity of materiel, and seized seven AK's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel. [Text] [BK160757 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 4212/6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WORLD SITUATION, VIETNAM'S FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 pp 2, 4

[Seeking To Understand the 5th Party Congress Resolution column*: "XI -- The World Situation and Foreign Policy of Our Party and State"]

[Text] World Situation in Recent Years

Since the 1970's, particularly since 1975, there have been drastic and profound events in the world. The world revolution vigorously developed its strategic offensive stature and scored extremely important victories. The balance of power has changed obviously to the advantage of the revolutionary forces. Imperialism and the reactionary forces suffered from successive defeats and gradually had to retreat. Although the appearance of the counterrevolutionary assault force -- the reactionaries among the Beijing rulers -- did create difficulties for the world revolution, it has not upset the balance of power. The struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" on a worldwide scale has been taking place in a very bitter and decisive manner and is reflected in these major aspects:

1. The three revolutionary rapids were continuously strengthening their force and offensive stature:

a. The system of the world's socialist countries quickly gathered strength in every way. The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries raised their productive force, including science and technology, to a new height, continued to perfect the socialist production relationships and ceaselessly improved the material and cultural living conditions of their people. The superiority of socialism was seen in developing the economy in a stable manner and at a relatively fast pace; in industrial production alone, the average yearly rate of increase was more than twice as high as that of the capitalist countries. The Soviet Union itself in the last 10 years more than doubled its permanent assets. The economic-development

* See HANOI MOI from the issue of 13 July 1982.

gap between the Soviet Union and the United States was narrowed. A specially important fact was that the socialist countries have strengthened their defense forces and attained a balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw bloc and NATO. That is a sound guarantee for the security of fraternal and friendly countries and for world peace.

With the economic alliance becoming more and more profound and with close political, ideological and diplomatic coordination, the socialist countries did not cease to develop the strength of their own, as well as the common strength of the entire community. The position and influence of socialism did not cease to be consolidated and expanded in the world.

b. The national liberation and independence movement was developed with a new force and scope, with more and more profound socialist contents. The last positions of old colonialism were wiped out. Neocolonialism was struck with heavy blows. In the last 5 or 6 years, 20 additional countries gained their independence. The formation of the bloc of three socialist countries on the Indochinese peninsula had an extremely important significance; it is the strong southwestern outpost of the socialist system and a factor that ensures peace in Southeast Asia. The struggle against the imperialists and their lackeys was vigorously developed in many regions of the world: the Middle East, southern Africa, Latin America, etc.

A noteworthy fact was that many countries, after having regained national independence, have chosen the socialist road; carried out many economic, cultural and social reforms; and closely united with the socialist countries on the foreign-policy front. National independence being closely linked with socialism is the outstanding trend that grows everyday in the present era.

The developing countries, especially the nonaligned countries, play a more and more important role in international relations as they occupy more than two-thirds of the seats at the United Nations. These countries have acquired an important voice in resolving world affairs.

c. The movement of struggle of the worker class and working people in the capitalist countries was taking place in a widespread, seething and continual manner. Its new characteristics were the fact that the movement was not limited to economic matters as it had been but its center was shifted to conflicts with the monopolizing capitalist state; the scope of the struggle went beyond the framework of a single enterprise or corporation but involved an entire production sector, economic field or the country as a whole; the social forces that took part in the struggle became more and more numerous. The "spring offensive" and "autumn offensive" in Japan, the "hot autumn" in Italy, the strikes in many provinces at the same time in Canada and the German Federal Republic, the nationwide strikes in the United States and Britain, etc. were lively examples. A vigorous factor of the movement was the nationwide and international antiwar and peace campaigns

in Western Europe and the United States, with the participation of numerous circles of very different tendencies. In many capitalist countries, the communist parties have succeeded in developing their great influence.

2. The capitalist countries were getting weaker, with their weakness being total. Following the two successive depressions in the 70's (1974-1975 and 1979-1980), in mid-1981 the capitalist economies again went into recession.

All of the economic problems of capitalism and all of its internal contradictions became severe and bitter. Inflation and unemployment rose to unprecedented levels; the entire structure of domestic and international economic relations of capitalism became more and more unstable; the economic growth rate in the major capitalist countries had the tendency to decline.

Economic crises worsened political and social crises, and the latter adversely affected the economic situation. The capitalist system more and more displayed its corrupt nature.

In the overall weak stature emerged the total weakness of U.S. imperialism. The United States lost its strategic weapon advantage, and after its serious defeat in Vietnam, the strength and position of this leading imperialist and international gendarme were declining considerably. Taking advantage of U.S. difficulties, Japan and the Western European countries were concentrating their energy on developing their economies. Each country found its own escape and bitterly competed with other countries. The economic, energy and raw materials crises in the world further enlarged the contradictions among the imperialist countries and led to commercial and monetary wars and political disagreements between the United States and the Western European countries and between the United States and Japan about a number of matters having to do with the socialist countries, the independent countries and particularly the countries having a lot of raw materials and fuels.

3. The struggle against the counterattacks of the imperialist and reactionary clique for the defense of world peace. To seek an escape from the economic crises, to stop the revolutionary forces and to recapture the lost positions, the U.S. imperialists strived to gather their forces, adopted the armament race as their national policy and tried to force their allies to implement the U.S. policy of fighting the Soviet Union and other revolutionary forces in the world.

From mid-1978 on, the United States was boosting the armament race to an unprecedented level, increasing its military budget, striving to develop mass-killing weapons, including neutron bombs, bringing medium-range nuclear missiles into Europe, brazenly making propaganda for limited nuclear warfare, thus rekindling the "cold war" atmosphere and undermining world peace and security.

The United States was openly relying on a policy of force to attack the national liberation movement; hurriedly strengthening with military equipment the reactionary dictatorial regimes in South Asia, Central America and southern Africa; expanding and strengthening the network of military bases in the world; and now actively getting prepared to fight local wars, regional wars, etc.

On the political and ideological front, the international imperialist and reactionary clique stepped up the fight against communism and the Soviet Union; used all kinds of shrewd maneuvers, mostly psychological warfare, to carry out the "peace process" plot and to divide nations; and used anticommunist doctrines and the reactionary culture to destroy the socialist countries.

While carrying on the above-mentioned global counterrevolutionary strategy for the last 10 years or so, imperialism has found a new ally in China's expansionism and hegemonism. The open betrayal of the reactionary clique among Beijing's rulers was a noteworthy characteristic of the international situation in the "post-Vietnam" period; and the collusion between Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and U.S. and Japanese imperialism is now a grave menace for world peace, particularly for security and stability in Asia.

Therefore, to struggle to defend peace, to prevent nuclear war and to be ready to deal with any local wars the imperialist and reactionary clique may unleash is the first and foremost task of strategic significance today.

Our Foreign Policy

In recent years, implementing the party's principled foreign policy, we scored great achievements, with the most outstanding ones being the strengthening to the highest degree ever of the combat alliance among the three Indochinese states and the very fine development of the relations of total cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. Those achievements strengthened our people's position and force in the socialist construction and defense of the fatherland. In spite of the enemy's plots and maneuvers aimed at encircling and isolating our country, the role and position of the SRV in the international arena did not cease to be heightened.

In the time to come, our foreign-policy work must strive to gain favorable international conditions and a great and multifaceted international aid for national construction and defense, thus contributing to ensuring a successful fulfillment of the historic tasks suggested by the 5th Party Congress. It must especially become a positive and active front in the struggle aimed at defeating the policy of the Chinese clique advocating expansionism and big power hegemonism, colluding with the U.S. warlike force and attempting to weaken and conquer our country, and as an immediate goal aimed at winning the multifaceted war of destruction it has unleashed, thwarting its plot to start an aggressive war again and consolidating peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Loyal to our international obligation, our people always unite with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, strongly support the struggle of the people of other countries and fight against the warlike and aggressive policy of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The most important contents of our foreign policy are:

- To fully unite and cooperate with the Soviet Union is always the cornerstone of the international line and foreign policy of our party and state. It is the principle, the strategy and at the same time the revolutionary sentiment. It also originates from the need that also is a rule to the effect that national independence is closely linked with socialism and independence and self-rule completely agree to alliance and full cooperation among the socialist countries. To fully unite and cooperate with the Soviet Union is a firm guarantee for the success of our people's construction and defense of the fatherland, consolidates national independence and the position of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula and at the same time is an active contribution to consolidating and strengthening the socialist system and strengthening the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

The special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relations are the law of development for the three countries' revolution and a strategic matter of vital significance for the three nations' destiny. We must strengthen the special relations and combat alliance among the three countries and resolutely thwart all the plots and acts of sabotage, division and aggression of the common enemy.

On the basis of the principle of respecting one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, we strive to fulfill our international obligation toward the two fraternal countries and at the same time closely cooperate with them and help one another in every way so as to serve more and more effectively the consolidation of national defense and security and the economic and cultural construction in each country.

- The combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our country and other countries in the socialist community has brought about new development and good results, particularly since we became an official member country of CEMA. Our people are determined to do our very best to enhance the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries and to contribute to consolidating and strengthening the socialist unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

- Our people support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American countries aimed at abolishing all forms of colonialism, regaining and protecting national independence and building a new world economic order. We advocate developing the cooperation between Vietnam and other members of the nonaligned

movement and contributing to developing its active role in the struggle against imperialism, for world peace and for independence and sovereignty of all nations.

- We firmly support the movement of struggle of the worker class and working people in capitalist countries. With deep sympathetic sentiment, we are happy about the achievements of this movement.

- About the ASEAN countries, we advocate establishing good-neighbors relations and are always ready, along with these countries, to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

- Our people firmly fight to defeat any aggressive and annexing plot of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles against our country but want to maintain the sentiment of friendship and good-neighbors policy toward the Chinese people. We advocate restoring normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and resolving all disputes by means of negotiations.

- We advocate establishing and widening normal relations in terms of the state, economy, culture, science and technology with all countries, without any discrimination as to their political and social systems and on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, equality and mutual interests.

With the above-mentioned contents, the foreign policy of our party and state will surely be an important factor that contributes to successfully fulfilling the tasks suggested by the 5th Party Congress.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV MINISTER ASSESSES PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM

BK120200 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20, 22 Sep 82

[20 Sep 82, pp 2, 4]

[First installment of article by Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc
"The Agricultural Product Contract Policy After Three Crop Production Seasons"]

[Text] In compliance with Directive No 100/CT-TW of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, the product contract policy for groups of laborers and individual laborers in various cooperatives has been carried out for three production seasons and is becoming a driving force for increasing agricultural production. With the vivid and diversified situation now actually taking place at the grassroots level, we must examine the implementation of this policy objectively and systematically, note the basic strongpoints of this policy, and, at the same time, evaluate all the shortcomings and deficiencies as well as the new problems to be solved before we can "issue supplementary regulations to perfect the contractual system and to turn it into a comprehensive planning and management system for collective production units in agriculture" as already outlined in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

With the practice of cooperativization, the organization of manpower and the remuneration of workers for the services they perform have become much-discussed and constantly revised problems.

How to find a rational way to organize labor for rice production and to make full use of work abilities, apply modern technology and increase labor output are matters of great concern for many people working in agriculture. In normal practice, we formerly regarded collective production as a synonym for working together. But with laborers still performing mainly manual labor while new tools are unavailable to bind laborers together, some collective work has only created conditions for laborers to drag their feet and wait for someone else to do the work. Their useful work hours have become increasingly fewer and their work quality has become lower with every passing day. Therefore, production has not been carried out in accordance with the seasonal schedule, and the crop yields and labor productivity are low.

In remuneration for labor, we have tried many different forms, starting with a daily wage and then a piecework wage. But our goal is to create end products. In agriculture, the end product is not the sum of the intermediate products because here the object of labor is living things. As a result of this, although a lot of man-days are spent, the quantity of products turned out still remains small. Therefore, giving out contracts for end products is regarded as a progressive way of remunerating for labor because it helps link one's own duties with his benefits. The system of three contracts applied in production units is a form of remuneration for labor which links each production unit with its end products and which is more progressive than those applied previously. However, in management, the more specific the responsibility for materials is, the more effective the management will be. Giving out contracts for end products to groups of laborers and individual laborers is a more advanced form of assigning production units contracts for products while developing both the collective and individual strength in order to create a combined strength--an important theoretical point already noted in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

Giving out contracts for end products to groups of laborers and individual laborers has been carried out for three production seasons and is becoming a mass movement among cooperatives located in different areas.

Though variable, the results obtained from the new contractual form in various cooperatives have many things in common which can be outlined as follows:

1. Make Full Use of Manpower and Land and Create Conditions For Developing Branches and Trades in the Rural Area

Manpower and land are the greatest potentials in agriculture which can be quickly exploited. In agriculture, we have a secondary source of manpower which is also very great. Satisfactorily using the secondary work force will help the agricultural sector ease the conflict arising from the sowing schedule and create conditions for developing branches and trades. Agricultural land should be judged not in terms of width but in terms of depth. It is impossible to exploit manpower and land with no economic policy and inappropriate management methods. Facts obtained from the past few years have confirmed this.

The system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers has been implemented as a new economic policy aimed at promoting better use of the land and work force. In all of the cooperatives and production collectives where the new contractual system was applied, unprecedented progress has been made in the use of land and labor. Concerning labor, these cooperatives and production collectives have been able not only to mobilize larger principal and secondary work forces for production but also to increase the time of useful labor and to improve the quality of work. Sloppiness and carelessness in the performance of various tasks under contract have been basically overcome. With regard to land, not only fallow fields have been put back to production but, better still, all those who were allocated ricefields under contract have made efforts to fully exploit their land by applying various measures of

intensive cultivation. Families of cooperative members have invested more of their private capital in cultivating the land given them under contract. This is why, in the planting of the recent crops under contract, despite the limited supplies of various cooperatives, crop yields have markedly increased and the differences in yields between good and poor fields have been gradually reduced.

If cooperatives know how to organize to develop animal husbandry and various trades in suitable forms by using the surplus manpower they have after accepting contractual work, they will be able to achieve new development in the division of labor and to establish new trades and branches in their units.

2. Promote the Application Of Progressive Techniques in Production, Strengthen Material and Technical Bases Practically

A matter of concern to all those who work under contract is how to overfulfill contract quotas. Only by overfulfilling their contract quotas can cooperative members increase their income. Therefore, everyone has voluntarily and satisfactorily carried out technical measures of intensive cultivation and has paid attention to equipping oneself with sufficient technical and material bases necessary to ensure self-sufficiency in production.

Realities in various cooperatives where the product contract system was applied have shown that technical measures have been carried out satisfactorily in production. Rice varieties have been selected more carefully. Rice seedlings have received meticulous care and have been transplanted in correct density. Fertilizer supply has increased both quantitatively and qualitatively; fertilizers have been applied better technically, that is, on schedule, and so forth. Planting schedules have been strictly maintained. Rice plants have received more studious care. In mountain regions, backward production habits--such as transplanting rice without proper soil preparation, leaving ricefields unweeded, and allowing domestic animals to roam freely to destroy crops--have been curbed. Generally speaking, the tasks of "maintaining planting schedules" and "preparing the soil"--two important measures aimed at increasing crop yields--have been given more attention and carried out more satisfactorily by all cooperative members. In the last three production seasons, which differed from one another in planting schedule, those cooperatives which applied the product contract system managed to complete production work 15-20 days earlier than in the preproduct contract period. In these cooperatives, most of the land was cultivated in the most favorable time of the crop season.

To satisfactorily carry out technical measures, we must have proper material and technical bases. Recently, the cooperatives applying the product contract system have concentrated on building new water conservancy projects, maintaining the old ones, improving and transforming farm land, and purchasing more draft power and essential implements. The difference between the new contract system and the old one is that, in the past, cooperative members relied on their cooperatives for the procurement of work tools; now, not only cooperatives pay

attention to acquiring implements but families of cooperative members also are anxious to purchase more improved carts and hand-operated tools. In those localities where conditions are favorable for animal husbandry, cooperatives have even bought more cattle to develop family-run livestock raising and simultaneously to provide their cooperatives with more draft power. The questions being posed are: in what direction should cooperatives proceed to ensure the building of appropriate material and technical bases? What should cooperatives obtain? What should cooperative members acquire by themselves? And how should plans be formulated to ensure a rational exploitation of the existing and future materials and equipment of cooperatives and cooperative members' families?

A shift from the method of centralized management on a cooperative-wide scale to the method of half-centralized and half-decentralized management in accordance with the new contractual system will also make some material and technical bases inappropriate. The application of this system has therefore been somewhat restrictive and in some cases, impossible. But in general, the material and technical bases of cooperatives following the implementation of the new contractual system have continued to be strengthened. An investigation conducted at 49 cooperatives in Vinh Lac District (Vinh Phu) has found that, thanks to the application of the product contract system, in 1981 these cooperatives succeeded in increasing the value of their material and technical bases by 6,275,138 dong, with each cooperative achieving an average increase of 128,068 dong.

3. Promote the Improvement and Enhancement of All Aspects of Management in Cooperatives

Giving out contracts for products to groups of laborers and individual laborers is a delineation of duties in production for each laborer with the aim of linking the work result--namely the products to be turned in [to the state]--with the materials expended and the salaries received. This requires an appropriate management system, rational stipulations on standards and strict internal regulations on production in order to ensure justice and rationality for all when performing the duties assigned to them by their cooperatives or production units. A striking result obtained in this field by cooperatives which have satisfactorily applied the product contract system is that they have examined and readjusted the size of their cooperatives, have divided production units in order to improve their organization, and have, at the same time, reexamined production conditions and economic and technical norms in order to use them as a proper basis for implementing the contractual system. More specifically, they have achieved the following:

--As for land, many cooperatives reexamined their land both qualitatively and quantitatively and conducted surveys on those pieces of cropland which had not been accurately measured. Through rechecking the land, many pieces of wasteland were discovered and put into production. Those pieces of land not correctly used by cooperative members were also discovered and taken back by the cooperatives concerned, thus contributing to increasing the areas under cultivation in these cooperatives.

--With regard to manpower, cooperatives reassessed their manpower situation, correctly evaluated the working capabilities of each member and each family (including principal and secondary labor) in order to redistribute labor among various branches and trades, and determined those laborers to be allocated land on contract. As a result, they succeeded in mobilizing all their laborers to engage in production.

--Regarding the draft force and machinery and tools for production, they were also reassessed according to their actual situation. Based on this, cooperatives formulated plans to purchase more necessary items while seeking ways to overcome difficulties in production and to ensure that those who have received work on contract are able to carry out their duties in production.

Along with reassessing production conditions, cooperatives have further improved their activities regarding planning and profit-and-loss accounting. In planning, we are required not only to make calculations for every piece of cropland but also to properly examine technical measures and arrange production output, materials and salaries so as to enable cooperative members to fulfill their contracted quotas. Cooperatives' production plans have actually been discussed by cooperative members and have not been left for the management to decide as before. The task of setting norms for accountancy has also been revised and improved in order to suit the production situation of cooperatives. Many cooperatives have readjusted their work and expenditure norms and have linked their production plans with their distribution plans in order to ensure harmony between the three interests during the implementation of contracts. Many stipulations on production and management have been discussed by cooperative members. After that, they have agreed to regard these stipulations as a code of discipline to be observed by everyone in production and management. That is why the practice of corruption and misappropriation among various cooperatives has declined, and a sense of democracy in management has been further upheld.

4. Help Promote the Development of Production, Ensure High Economic Efficiency in Production, and Create Favorable Conditions for Correctly Serving the Three Interests in Distribution

The development of agricultural production depends on many factors: the weather, material and technical bases, management and policy. The system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers is not an all-purpose measure which can replace all these factors. However, actual results obtained in the last three crop seasons following the implementation of the new contract system have shown that product contracts have made an important contribution to promoting the development of production. By linking the laborer's responsibility for the end-product with his income in the production process, the new system has helped create favorable conditions, reduce difficulties caused by the weather, promote a more effective use of materials and equipment, and so forth, thereby ensuring higher economic efficiency than in the pre-contract period. In 1981 and in the 1981-82 5th-month spring crop season, the weather was somewhat favorable, but all material supplies were down, including a 30-40 percent

decrease in the supply of chemical fertilizers. The fact that despite all these shortages both productivity and volume of production eventually turned out to be comparable to those of the best years obviously testifies to the effectiveness of the new form of contract. This effectiveness has been further confirmed by the fact that in those localities where the product contract movement has been broadened, both productivity and the volume of production have gone up faster than in other places with almost comparable production conditions. Even in a number of progressive cooperatives, although productivity has not increased dramatically over the pre-contract period, higher economic efficiency has been achieved compared to the pre-contract period due to the impact of new factors brought about by the new contract system.

Developed production has created favorable conditions for cooperatives to rationally settle the relationship among the three interests--those of the state, cooperatives and cooperative member--in distribution. According to information collected in Vinh Phu, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh provinces, the rates of increase of the three interests in 1981 compared with 1980 are as follows:

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Cooperatives</u>	<u>Cooperative members</u>
Vinh Phu	23 percent	11.7 percent	20.6 percent
Ha Nam Ninh	77.5 percent	26 percent	24.5 percent
Ha Son Binh:			
The Plains	36.9 percent	10.7 percent	20.6 percent
The mountain areas	1.4 percent	12.5 percent	34 percent

The situation has been the same in other places. Taxes have been paid and obligations to the state swiftly and fully discharged. The shares of revenue to be allocated to cooperative members according to the number of their working days have been promptly distributed to them upon the delivery of their products. Added to the bonuses awarded to cooperative members for overfulfilling contract quotas, these shares of revenue have obviously represented a fairly substantial increase in their income. Generally speaking, the portion of revenue slated for cooperative funds has also been appropriated according to the set ratio. In a number of cooperatives, this portion has slightly decreased, mainly because of inaccurate calculations made when formulating plans for the allocation of contract work, or because of the failure to coordinate production plans with distribution plans from the beginning. This is also a problem to be considered in each specific cooperative so as to find a proper solution. Moreover, according to decision No 400 CP of the Council of Ministers concerning the policy of revenue distribution within cooperatives, the past method of distribution, which did not provide incentive for work, has been basically changed. For this reason, the quantity factor should not be used as a criterion in comparing and evaluating the old and new methods of distribution.

Cooperatives are set up not only to eliminate the root causes of exploitation but also to promote the development of production. Only by fostering the development of production and increasing its own income as well as that of its members can a cooperative create a real economic basis for its own consolidation. The weakness of a cooperative may stem from many causes, but the direct and most important ones are poor economic practices, clumsy management and shady financial operations. If correctly implemented, the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers will not only help firmly maintain the system of public ownership of the means of production, promote the mastery of cooperative members in managerial work, ensure a more effective implementation of the system of distribution according to labor, and create proper conditions for the practice of planning and accounting in managerial work, but will also contribute to stimulating the development of production and creating an important economic condition for the strengthening of cooperatives. As a matter of fact, application of the new contract system in the past three crop seasons has yielded the following notable results:

-- In weak cooperatives, the decline in production has been checked; cooperative members have become more attached to their organizations and are creating conditions for developing production.

In good and progressive cooperatives, positive aspects have continued to be promoted, weakness stemming from the old piece-work contract system have been overcome, and favorable conditions have been created for these cooperatives to switch vigorously from the system of management based on administrative measures to the one, based on accounting and business principles.

-- In those localities where the rate of cooperativization has been slow, application of the new contract system has helped increase the membership of cooperatives and production collectives. In Thuy Nguyen District (Haiphong), before the new contract system was implemented, only slightly more than 50 percent of the local peasant households joined the cooperatives; in some places, this figure dropped to a mere 20 percent. Since the new contract system was introduced, however, nearly all households have applied for membership. In Hoang Lien Son, a mountain province, where the cooperativization movement has encountered many difficulties, the new contract system has induced 6.6 percent more of the peasant households of various ethnic minority groups to join cooperatives. In Cai Be District (Tien Giang Province), where the movement for socialist transformation of Nam Bo agriculture is being carried out in earnest, not a single production collective could be set up between the day of liberation and 1981. But since 1981 to date, a combination of cooperativization efforts and the adoption of the new contract system has resulted in the setting up of 40 production collectives. Elsewhere in Nam Bo, introduction of the new contract system has helped consolidate many collectives and cooperatives thought to be on the verge of disintegration (such as the Tan Hoi cooperative in Tien Giang Province, the Thanh Vinh cooperative in Hau Giang Province, and so forth).

Due to the positive impact of the new contract system on efforts to consolidate cooperatives, the number of good and progressive cooperatives has increased while that of weak cooperatives has gone down. According to statistics collected in nine provinces and cities including three in the delta (Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong and Ha Son Binh), one in the midlands (Ha Bac), two in the highlands (Hoang Lien Son and Gia Lai-cong Tum), and three in the central coastal region (Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh and Thuan Hai), after 1 year of implementation, the new contract system helped boost the total of good and progressive cooperatives, which stood at 35 percent in 1980, to 50 percent in 1981, and reduce the total of weak cooperatives, which was reported at 23 percent in 1980, to 17 percent in 1981.

These results, though abundant, have not been even in all cooperatives. In some cooperatives, the effectiveness of the new contract system has been fully demonstrated; in others, it has been only partially proven. [NHAN DAN says "to be continued"]

[22 Sep 82, p 2]

[Continuation and last installment of article by SRV Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu: "The Agricultural Product Contract Policy After Three Crop Production Seasons"]

[Text] On the other hand, the application of product contracts for labor groups and laborers has displayed shortcomings and weaknesses that must be overcome. It can be said that every cooperative has shortcoming one or another in implementing the new contract system; and that weaknesses may be found in every specific operation. Even worse, some cooperatives have made mistakes and others have still continued to give out nonspecific contracts. In addition to this, many new problems have arisen that must be solved. We can classify the shortcomings and weaknesses in implementing the new contract system in the cooperatives into five categories of problems as follows:

1. The Problem of Giving Out Contracts

To give out contracts satisfactorily it is important that we correctly determine the yield and output of various types of crops, set the level of material expenses and the rate of remuneration for labor in accordance with each type of land, correctly classify contract recipients and rationally allocate land under contract to each family and each laborer.

But many cooperatives have not done well in this regard. This problem is specifically as follows:

--In determining yields and outputs, the cooperatives generally consider the average actual yield over the past 3 or 5 years as the basis for setting contract quotas after taking into account the availability of technical supplies in the contracting year. Nevertheless, contract quotas are not set rationally

in many cooperatives. A number of cooperatives with a record of high yields have mechanically projected an increase of 10-15 percent in crop yield and set contract quotas too high even though the supply of materials has dropped sharply as compared with past years and neither manpower nor investment have increased. As a result of this, cooperative members do not feel enthusiastic and want to work on as little contracted land as possible to minimize losses. On the contrary, other cooperatives have set contract quotas low so that their members can overfulfill them; and this practice has resulted in the failure to ensure the three interests and in serious damage to the interest of the cooperatives. Also, in some cases, contract quotas are set rationally but because of inappropriate economic-technical norms, good results cannot be achieved in production and envy is sparked among cooperative members working on different ricefields. Inaccurate surveying of ricefields also poses a problem to the setting of contract quotas. On the other hand, in areas where different types of crops are planted, the setting of contract quotas for each type of crops is even more complicated. Many cooperatives pay attention only to rice and neglect the production of other crops; and out of the desire for greater gain, cooperative members often choose to produce crops with a lower contract quota, thus hindering the comprehensive development of the cooperatives.

--Concerning contract recipients, many cooperatives have failed to classify them correctly. Some cooperatives have contracted out land for all types of laborers, including specialized laborers and cadres; and this practice has partially limited the development of the various branches and trades in the cooperatives or affected the cooperatives' overall management. Some cooperatives have also chosen to contract out land on a per capita basis; and this has led to a situation in which large families with few working members are subjected to too much hardship while small families with a large working capacity have too much idle time, thus preventing the cooperatives from developing production. Land is contracted out on a priority basis for laborers who are war invalids or members of fallen heroes' families, but many cooperatives have failed to give them the necessary assistance in production. As a result of this, some families have been unable to meet the contracted output quotas and this will eventually affect the delivery of products.

--Concerning the allocation of land under contracts, many initial difficulties have been smoothed out. The practice of dividing land into small plots still exists but it is being overcome. At present the most difficult problem in allocating land under contracts involves unirrigated ricefields, where production is unstable, and highly productive ricefields which cannot produce a higher yield due to the cooperatives' lack of material and technical conditions. Another problem in allocating land under contracts to laborers is that, in a number of localities, too small an area is kept for winter crops. Furthermore, changes in the manpower situation also create difficulties for the cooperatives in the reallocation of contracted land. In some cooperatives, a number of persons who have fulfilled their military obligations have yet to be allocated land under contracts, etc.

2. Guidance Over Various Operations in the Contractual Process

The guiding of various work operations in the contractual process is a complicated issue that is now presenting many difficulties. Currently, beside the three operations assigned under contracts to cooperative members, there remain five operations which the cooperatives are now carrying out in various forms. Many cooperatives still employ specialized labor teams, units or groups in such operations as seed production, land preparation and so forth. The crucial issue here is not how to organize labor for carrying out these work operations but how to coordinate and combine such operations harmoniously in order to correctly fulfill the cooperative's production plan. The main shortcomings in this regard consist of the following:

--Poor guidance is maintained over the operations assigned to the cooperatives and production teams. Even worse, some cooperatives, in the belief that these operations can be better carried out by cooperative members than by the collective, have failed to create conditions for specialized labor groups to perform important work.

--Close supervision is not maintained over the work operations assigned under contracts to families of cooperative members; and therefore, violations of technical standards and production regulations are not promptly discovered for rectification. In particular, specific measures are sorely needed to help those families that run into difficulties. Consequently, in a number of cooperatives, many persons have been unable to fulfill contract quotas.

--Due to the loose coordination and combination of the various operations of the production process and to the higher echelons' failure to fulfill their plans for the supply of materials, many cooperatives fail to provide their members with the technical supplies specified in the contracts. This situation has led to competition for draft power, water and so forth between one team and another or among members of the same team, thus adversely affecting cooperative members' efforts to fulfill contracts.

--Efforts have not been made to educate cooperative members ideologically in the implementation of product contracts with labor groups and laborers. In some localities, a number of cooperative members show individualist and departmentalist tendencies and a lack of mutual support and assistance.

--As the specific responsibilities of the cooperative's managerial board and production teams in the process of implementing product contracts with labor groups and laborers have not yet been defined, many work operations are neither supervised nor performed promptly. Also for the same reason, members of some cooperatives hold that, with the new contract system, the cooperative's managerial board and production teams have no work to do and, therefore, a cooperative only needs a chairman and no team cadres.

The shortcomings mentioned above have led to incorrect understanding of the new contract system and to the nonspecific contracting of certain work operations, thus hampering the development of production in the cooperatives.

3. Ways To Cope With Bad Development of the Production Situation

Agricultural production often depends on many objective factors involving the weather, the appearance of diseases and harmful insects, and so forth. Even during years and crop seasons with the best weather conditions, some localities have suffered losses due to waterlogging, floods, drought or diseases and harmful insects. Such local losses are annual occurrences. This is not to mention the failure to ensure all the conditions for production as planned--untimely supply of fertilizer, lack of electricity and gas, lack of insecticides and so forth. Generally speaking, it is quite difficult to cope with bad development of the production situation. The main shortcomings observed in the application of product contracts over the last three crop seasons are as follows:

--Contingency plans are not available promptly when the production situation takes a bad turn and, therefore, cooperative members do not actively apply their efforts and capital to protect production. In some cooperatives, members often act as they please without unified guidance from the collectives.

--Careless and untimely inspection of losses caused by waterlogging, floods and diseases and harmful insects creates future difficulties. A common situation is that when production turns bad, contract quotas for yield and output are not readjusted in accordance with the actual production conditions. Many localities have decreased contract quotas either liberally or on an averaging basis; while others, despite serious losses in production, have maintained the existing quotas, thus discouraging laborers from accepting contracts.

These shortcomings have had a dampening effect on the development of the positive character of the new contract system, and made it difficult for the cooperatives to deliver products to the state and implement the policy for rewards and penalties.

4. The Problems of Product Collection and Bonus and Penalty Administration

Generally speaking, all cooperatives have paid attention to guiding the collection of products and the administration of bonuses or penalties. However, they have still shown shortcomings in carrying out these two tasks.

Concerning product collection, although the amounts of products involved have not been large, the prevalent situation has been that in many cooperatives a number of members have failed to deliver products in sufficient quantities. This situation, however, has not resulted from the implementation of product contracts. As a matter of fact, when the piecework contract system was still in use, there already were members who had to borrow food from their cooperatives every year, and many even failed to return in full the paddy they had received from their cooperatives for drying. This problem stemmed from many causes, one of them being cooperative members' failure to fulfill their contracted quotas, hence their inability to deliver products in the required

amounts. But it is also a fact that, at present, in the rural areas there still are peasants who have to use the products of the current crop to pay the debts they incurred in the preceding crop and thus remain indebted to their cooperatives for failing to meet the contracted quotas for the current crop. To solve this problem, when giving out contracts and collecting products, cooperatives must apply specific measures suitable for each household. They must act firmly in collecting products from those households which deliberately procrastinate but should pursue an appropriate policy toward those which really face difficulties.

Concerning bonuses and penalties, generally speaking, cooperatives have only paid attention to giving bonuses or meting out penalties to contract laborers who are responsible for end products and have neglected cooperative and production unit cadres and laborers engaged in supportive tasks. In so doing, the cooperatives have failed to underscore the responsibility of these cadres and laborers for the end products.

5. The Problems of Uniformly Implementing Contracts in Cooperatives

Although cooperatives have actively expanded the application of the new contract system, generally speaking, they have paid attention only to crop growing; and even in crop growing they have concentrated only on rice and subsidiary food crops while neglecting other crops. They are still slow in broadening the implementation of the new contract system in animal husbandry and various trades. This lack of uniformity has affected the overall development of production in cooperatives. In a number of cooperatives, peasants have turned en masse to rice cultivation, causing animal husbandry and other trades to shrink. Moreover, the lack of uniformity has also reduced the economic efficiency of the new contract system. In those sectors where the new system has not been adopted, the rates of work compensation and expenses have remained high, preventing a fair distribution of income within cooperatives, and even forcing an inordinately low rate of compensation on those laborers engaged in crop growing.

Such shortcomings have been numerous; in certain places, serious ones have been reported. However, we must see that basically cooperatives have shown strengths, which we should promote while rectifying their shortcomings and actively implementing the new contractual policy.

The shortcomings cited above have affected the quality of contractual work in cooperatives and have prevented the complete fulfillment of the aims of the contract system. Therefore, we must rectify these shortcomings very resolutely and promptly. Only by actively rectifying the shortcomings can we bring into the fullest play the basic positive aspects of the new contract system.

These shortcomings stemmed from numerous causes, some of which were objective, but some others were subjective. To evaluate and analyze these causes correctly, we must take into account the specific situation in each locality. Generally speaking, the causes of our shortcomings were the following:

--The aims, principles, essence and methods of product contracts with labor groups and laborers have not yet been profoundly and completely understood. This weakness has been reflected in the failure to suit the new contract system to the actual conditions of each cooperative. There has also been the failure to realize the relationship between this contract system and the entire management mechanism in agriculture. As a result, in guiding the implementation of product contracts we have been at times lax and at times too rigid and mechanical, separating contractual work from other managerial problems.

--Implementing product contracts with labor groups and laborers is a measure aimed at organizing workers, effecting the division of labor in the performance of various tasks, and linking a number of regular and important tasks to the end products, thereby determining the specific responsibilities of each laborer in the production process. To carry out such a division of labor, we must have a definite number of material and technical bases and a definite amount of managerial skills. All people carrying out production work under contract understand that they can overfulfill their quotas only when their cooperatives satisfactorily perform the five technical tasks. They demand that their cooperatives strictly abide by the contracts. Conditions of the cooperatives, however, vastly differ from one another and, generally speaking, implementation of product contracts has exposed their lack of material and technical bases and managerial skills even more clearly. For instance, insufficient draft power has led to disputes over water buffalos; the shortage of insecticide spray cans at a time when large areas were affected has necessitated the distribution of insecticides to cooperative members; the cooperatives' lack of facilities for producing good crop varieties has compelled their members to carry out this task themselves; and the cooperatives' extremely poor planning and accounting capabilities have resulted in the setting of impractical norms and the failure to combine production plans with distribution plans from the beginning and to serve all the three interests. At the same time, impractical economic and technical norms have led to the partition of arable land into tiny plots. Cooperative managers, due to their lack of training in management and leadership, have been lax in guiding the implementation of the new contract system. We cannot resolve these problems overnight; we need time to improve the situation.

--Although cooperatives differ from one another in the actual conditions of their land and their material and technical bases and in the capabilities of their cadres, various echelons and sectors have failed to issue specific instructions concerning the implementation of contracts. As things stand now, we have not yet succeeded in establishing suitable contract models for each level of cooperative and in formulating comprehensive guidelines for implementing contracts in the production of each crop, each kind of animal and each trade in cooperatives. We have also failed to effectively learn from the different approaches adopted by various cooperatives in [word indistinct] product contracts. For this reason, cooperatives have not yet been able to apply the new contract system correctly to make the most of its positive aspects and, simultaneously, to overcome the negative practices which have developed recently, to promote the development of production and to consolidate themselves.

The district level, despite its very important role in providing guidance, has not yet been consolidated and strengthened to lead and guide cooperatives. Generally speaking, districts still lack the material conditions and other means necessary to exercise their role of leadership. Specialized sections charged with assisting the districts in guiding agriculture have also not yet been strengthened either quantitatively or qualitatively. Their guiding methods have not yet been improved to suit the new contract system in cooperatives. Therefore, these sections have not been able to aid various sectors to adopt their activities to the new contract system at the grassroots level and have failed to promote their role in helping the districts lead and guide cooperatives in expanding contractual work.

--Product contracts with labor groups and laborers is a new problem closely linked with the management and guidance of the agricultural sector as a whole. However, many problems concerning management procedures, policies providing incentives for producers, supply methods, circulation and distribution, and so forth, have not yet been satisfactorily resolved.

The causes of our shortcomings vastly differ from one another and change according to localities and the nature of the job. For this reason, we must analyze each of them specifically so as to rectify them effectively and improve the quality of the new contract system ceaselessly.

Perfecting the new contract system to turn it into a management system of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives is a major question which we will deal with in another article.

CSO: 4209/48

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE NOTES INCREASE IN CORPORATION'S BRIQUETTE PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Hon Gai Coal Corporation Produces Nearly 300,000 Tons of Briquette"]

[Text] The Hon Gai Coal Corporation (Ministry of Mines and Coal) has produced nearly 300,000 tons of briquettes, reaching 50 percent of the total annual plan, which represents a 14 percent increase as compared to the same period last year. The volume of consumption coal supplied to the railway sector reached 56.5 percent as compared to the annual plan, representing an increase of 1,800 tons as compared to the same period last year.

The Hon Gai Coal Selection Enterprise has been able to set a pattern for the business of transfer of salary funds and of final product contract payment at the briquette production division, thus promoting effectively the new management formulae in production. The various aspects of management, especially the labor management and the technical management, have undergone much progress, and the amount of effective use of machinery in a shift went from 5 hours to 5 hours and a half per shift and the proportion of absenteeism has fallen down by 2 to 3 percent as compared to before. For this reason, 80 percent of the production shifts have reached and over-fulfilled their quotas, realizing between 280 and 320 tons per day. The average income of the workers in the main production links went up from 30 to 50 percent, thus encouraging those engaged directly in production to increase their workdays and to implement well the motto "Work Continuously and Take Turns to Rest," thus raising the effective utilization of machinery.

The Hon Gai Coal Corporation and the Coal Selection Enterprise have taken active measures to improve relations with the customers and with the transportation sector, freeing quickly the transportation means at the wharves, endeavoring to the highest degree, the regular supplying of coal in accordance with quarterly plans to the railway sector, and overcoming the situation of lack of coal for powering the ships because of the intermediary links. It is for this reason that the average volume of briquette and consumption coal that comes through Hon Gai port comes to over 5,500 tons per month, which represents a consumption level higher than what used to be the case before.

1751

CSO: 4209/475

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV PAPER REPORTS INTEREST RATES FOR SAVINGS, LOANS

BK191659 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] On 23 September 1982 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 165-HDBT on increasing interest rates for savings accounts and loans in order to encourage various economic units and the people to deposit their idle money in state banks and credit cooperatives and to promote the increased management and use of funds in accordance with the principles of economic accounting. The decision specifies the following:

Article 1. Promulgated in conjunction with this decision is a chart of interest rates for deposits and loans at state banks and credit cooperatives.

This interest rates chart will go into effect on 1 October 1982 in place of the one previously applied.

The interest rates for all loans carried over from last year or last month will also be computed in accordance with this interest rates chart.

Article 2. A cash award shall be paid equivalent to the excess amount of savings [soos daw tieenf guwir tieet kieem] computed as of 31 May 1981.

The award money can be withdrawn after a 5-year period and shall earn interest at the rate applicable to 5-year savings deposits. When needed, depositors can withdraw the interest accrued.

Every year, with the consent of the Ministry of Finance, state banks may be allowed to keep part of its income--which is supposed to be turned into the state treasury--for use as funds to pay interest and settle award money on savings depositors.

Chart of Interest Rates for Savings and Loans

Annual interest rates (percentage)

I. Bank interest rates:

1. Interest rates for savings deposited by
 - State-run economic organizations 1.8 to 3
 - Collectively-run economic organizations 3 to 5
 - Private Individuals 6 to 9
2. Interest rates for socialist savings:
 - For no-time deposits 12 (including interest and award money)
 - For year deposits 18
 - For 5-year deposits 24
3. Interest charges on loans of floating capital:
 - For state-run economic organizations 5 to 9
 - For collectively-run economic organizations 6 to 12
 - For cooperative members and office and manual workers who need loans to develop family economy 9 to 12
 - For individual workers who need loans for production 12 to 18
 - For other persons 24 to 36
 - For consumption 12 to 18
4. Interest charges on loans of fixed capital:
 - For state-run economic organizations 1.6 6
 - For collectively-run economic organizations 4.2 to 9
5. Interest charges for overdue debts 200 to 300 percent of regular interest charges

II. Credit cooperatives' interest rates:

1. Interest rates for savings deposited by mass societies and collectively-run economic organizations 3 to 9
2. Interest rates for loans 9 to 36
3. Interest rates for overdue debts Between 200 and 300 percent of the regular interest rates

CSO: 4209/48

AGRICULTURE

COLLECTION OF SUMMER-FALL GRAIN DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Most of the summer-fall rice crop has been harvested in the Mekong River Delta, except for Minh Hai where it will be harvested later on-- that is, by the end of September. It is estimated that the rice crop will be evenly good in six provinces: Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long and Dong Thap.

As of 5 September, 98,000 tons of grain from the summer-fall crop have been collected in the provinces from Thuan Huan southward. Most of this amount of grain comes from the summer-fall paddy of An Giang, Dong Thap, Hau Giang and Cuu Long Provinces. An Giang ranks first from the quantitative point of view after collecting nearly 24,000 tons.

The summer-fall crop is the last one from which grain is to be collected for the year 1982. To meet the consumption requirements of the local state sector and in view of a proportional distribution throughout the country, during this season all provinces have the duty to mobilize a volume of grain nearly equal to half of that which was mobilized from the 10th-month and recent winter-spring crops. Since grain is being purchased at a time when the price of paddy and rice is high in the free market, producers are likely to weigh the pros and cons in selling their product. In the rural areas, the trick of rich peasants and large traders is to grant loans with a high interest or to sell goods on credit and, at the harvest time, to collect debts in the form of paddy and to spend a lot of money to buy up the remaining paddy.

Therefore, the grain task consists, on the one hand, in launching an enthusiastic mass movement to fulfill the obligation to the state and, on the other, in struggling against negative manifestations and strengthening the market in order to enable the state to take hold of the absolute majority of grain and commodities.

A measure of prime importance to be taken by the provinces is to define the obligation of cooperatives, production collectives and peasant households to deliver the exact amount of paddy in payment of the tax and the debt owed under the previously signed two-way contract and in requital for the materials already supplied by the state. In each province, this amount of paddy

represents about 25 to 30 percent of the norm for the collection of the summer-fall grain. It is required that all of the obligation paddy be collected and that obstinate attitudes and the tendency to evade tax and to delay the payment of debts be opposed firmly.

A fund has been allocated by the central level for use in directly exchanging commodities and materials with peasants and in purchasing paddy and has been and is being transferred [to the province]. In addition to the amount of goods belonging to the provinces, this fund must be used according to the set goals, requirements and targets when the purchase period is in full swing and also in conformity with the exchange rate and prices fixed by the state. This exchange method ensures the peasants' benefit by enabling them to sell their products and buy staple commodities at reasonable prices, buying cheap and selling at high prices. As for the state, it will be able to take hold of a notable volume of grain without spending a large amount of cash, thereby maintaining the market price.

At a time when the amount of materials and commodities at the state's disposal is still limited and is often sent not in time to the grassroots level, another effective measure to be taken is to urge peasants having large quantities of paddy for sale to the state to agree to accept in advance part of the goods and money, with the remainder to be settled in 3 to 6 months in the form of goods or money and the interest to be paid at the rate applied to bank deposits. From the current summer-fall season onward, it may be possible to stipulate in the long-term two-way contract to be signed that peasants will deliver paddy in advance and will be paid back in 1 or 2 years by construction materials or any other kind of merchandise as requested.

The method of buying at the agreed price will be applied widely. To fix prices in a satisfactory manner without relying on the free market ones, it is necessary tightly to control prices on the grain market and severely to punish speculation, hoarding and activities designed to compete with the state in buying products, to bring about devaluation and to disrupt the market. Organizations which have no responsibilities and are not assigned the task of going to buy grain are not allowed to do so. As for the provinces and cities which need grain to stabilize the market, a rational way is to contribute their materials and goods to the provinces which have fulfilled the collection plan norms in order to buy additional amount [from the latter] and to avoid competitive purchase and the resulting price hike.

To support the task of purchasing grain, the material supply, commercial and banking sectors must gather commodities and money and urgently transfer them to the grassroots level. Every locality must try to preserve grain adequately when it is delivered into warehouses and transported and to minimize the need to leave heaps of paddy in the open. It is necessary to organize people to put paddy into bags, to transport dry and clean paddy to the shipping and receiving places and to avoid spoilage, waste and moisture which will cause losses to the state grain depots. Cuu Long and many other provinces have drawn valuable experiences in preserving grain

and in launching a mass movement to fulfill this task with self-consciousness with the result that the quality of the paddy delivered to warehouses has been assured and that the cost of transporting each ton of purchased paddy has also been reduced.

With the real prospects of the current summer-fall rice crop harvest and by bringing into play the achievements and experiences gained in carrying out the grain collection task since the beginning of this year, the southern provinces have grounds for satisfactorily fulfilling the storage norm for the current grain collection season as well as for 1982 as a whole.

9332

CSO: 4209/18

AGRICULTURE

BETTER RICE CROPS IN NORTH, SOUTH REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The northern provinces are continuing to tend and fertilize the 10th-month rice crop. The second weeding has been carried out on 1.71 million hectares representing 81.3 percent of the rice transplanted area and the third weeding has been done on 431,000 hectares representing 32.7 percent of the same area. The various localities have carried 6,865,000 tons of stable manure to the fields. On the average, each hectare of 10th-month rice has received 5.2 tons of fertilizer--an increase of 2 quintals over last year.

While tending and fertilizing rice plants, the various localities have actively prevented and eliminated harmful insects and diseases. As a result, the rice area afflicted by these insects has come down to 209,000 hectares--that is, 174,000 hectares less than in the same period last year. However, some rice areas are still afflicted with harmful insects in certain provinces such as Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung; these localities are actively seeking all the necessary measures to control them effectively.

As an aftermath of typhoon No 5, rain fell on almost all the northern provinces and have flooded some rice areas in Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and Hanoi City.

These localities are mobilizing all forces and concurrently using manual methods and pumps to fight waterlogging to save the rice crop and limit the damage.

Rainfall has brought enough water into the fields. The temperature emanating from the sunshine last week has suitably promoted the development of rice plants, especially those which are putting forth ears in the fields planted with the early 10th-month crop. The early rice crop has been putting forth ears on nearly 70,000 hectares in 6 provinces. Ha Nam Ninh, Bac Thai and Cao Bang Provinces and Haiphong City have started harvesting the early 10th-month rice crop, which in many localities appears to be better than in the previous years. After inspecting ricefields, many localities expect a rather high yield. The main crop is growing well. Thai Binh Province has classified the rice crop into several categories, with the good one

representing 48 percent, the average one 34 percent and the bad one 18 percent. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, the bad rice crop represents 56 percent, the average one 32 percent and the bad one 12 percent.

While preparing to harvest the early 10th-month rice crop, the northern provinces are plowing the fields reserved for seed sowing and are preparing seeds and fertilizers for the winter cultivation season.

In the near future, it will be necessary to watch over the development of harmful insects in ricefields attentively and closely and to take timely measures to prevent and exterminate them. Harvesting must be carried out quickly in areas where the rice crop has ripened in order to have enough time to grow the early winter crops of various kinds. Labor and draft power must be arranged proportionally and preparations must be made to secure more seeds and cuttings of potato, sweet potato, vegetables and legumes.

As of 15 September, the southern provinces have transplanted the 10th-month rice crop on 1,676,000 hectares representing 82.8 percent of the plan norm and a decrease of 80,000 hectares as compared with the same period last year. (The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted 1,462,000 hectares fulfilling 81.7 percent of the plan norm.)

The remaining planned area on which transplanting has not yet been performed is nearly 350,000 hectares. A number of provinces such as An Giang, Dong Thap and Nghia Binh have already finished transplanting but have not fulfilled the plan norm.

Typhoon No 5 brought in a heavy rainfall which flooded thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice and a number of summer-fall rice fields. In certain areas, the high water level in the fields has slowed down the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop.

Though the 10th-month rice plants are developing well, harmful insects have appeared in certain areas. These localities are concentrating on saving the afflicted fields.

The various localities have harvested most of the cultivated area more rapidly than in the same period last year. The rice crop yield in many provinces is better than last year. From the areas already harvested, Thuan Hai Province has reaped 38 quintals per hectare, Hau Giang 32 quintals, Minh Hai 31.7 quintals and Tien Giang 28 quintals. In An Giang Province, the summer-fall rice crop yields 29.3 quintals [per hectare]--an increase of 0.6 quintal per hectare over last year--and the [total] output increases by 40,000 tons.

All localities must try to harvest the summer-fall rice area quickly and neatly and must plan to keep good quality seeds for the next crop. Labor must be highly concentrated on fulfilling the plan to sow and transplant the 10th-month rice crop neatly in September.

AGRICULTURE

WAYS TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF PRODUCT CONTRACTING SUGGESTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strengthening Cooperative Management, Reorganizing and Improving the Quality of Product Contracting and Making the Implementation of Directive No 100 An Orderly Undertaking"]

[Text] After more than a year of adopting the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the cooperatives in rural Hanoi, as the resolution of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee indicates, the most obvious result has been the fact that the productive labor movement was launched in rural areas and everybody was encouraged to enthusiastically do productive work; to invest more labor, fertilizer, draft power, etc. in production; and to contribute an important share to developing agriculture and boosting output, particularly that of rice crops. The living conditions of farmers have become more stable and better than before.

However, since product contracting is a new undertaking that lacks experience, in almost all cooperatives that are practicing it there are aspects that still are far from perfect and deviations and shortcomings in connection with management, organization and use of manpower and strengthening of the system of collective ownership of the means of production, purchase of products and harmonious distribution of the three interests, etc.

To strengthen the management of cooperatives, to remedy shortcomings and to reorganize and improve the quality of product contracting, we must properly do the following work:

- First of all, to strengthen planning, with plans being the major tool for management. Cooperatives must properly draft production plans, in addition to annual and seasonal distribution plans. Their plans must be divided into positive plans to be assigned to every production sector and every unit, with the latter having its own plan for giving assignment to every laborer. As there currently exist many difficulties and a lack of balance in production, importance must be

attached to the norms and measures to maintain balance with conditions for carrying out plans, or else there will be confusion and the tendency to carelessly let things go in any way they can. Democratic discussions must be held with cooperative members to develop the spirit of collective ownership and, in a coordination between cooperatives and the state, to resolve difficulties, the lack of balance in connection with materials and energy and the situation in which people do whatever work they like or deliberately change the planned allocation of crops and seasons, which can lead to letting things go in any way they can and affect the fulfillment of plans.

- To reorganize and properly carry out management, such as properly classifying land, reviewing and supplementing economic and technical norms, correctly and rationally determining volume of production and selecting the right groups and people to award contracts. We must overcome the wrong tendency of some localities to simply take any norms without considering and supplementing them to make them more suitable or to raise production costs and work point costs, to lower the volume of production assigned, to award contracts on the basis of "quota," "number of mouths to feed," etc.

On the basis of properly classifying land and correctly determining material and work point costs, to properly organize awarding contracts to the right groups and people, primarily the crop-growing laborers, and to readjust the assigning of land, which cannot be cut up excessively. Also through land classification, to hold democratic discussions with cooperative members to determine rational volume of production.

- To display the superiority of collectivized labor with work division and cooperation, in accordance with progressive technical programs, we must arrange and readjust the size of production units. To organize along with each locality specialized units and teams in the cooperatives or production units, such as units specialized in soil preparation, seed production, agricultural irrigation, fertilizers, plant protection, water conservancy -- the latter called specialized water conservancy unit 202 -- and in all of the jobs to be assigned on contract, including transplanting, care and harvesting, cooperatives and production units must control the work being done in accordance with technical programs and plan needs, without laxity and "blank-check" contracting.

- The products made belong to the collectives. The assigned households and laborers have the obligation to deliver products in accordance with the quantities specified in their contracts. Cooperatives and production units should announce early distribution plans and cooperative members' product-delivering obligation and should not allow the situation in which not enough products are delivered to happen. Therefore, they must properly do distributing work, ensure a harmonious distribution of the three interests, fulfill their own obligation to the state and properly implement the distribution policies within the cooperatives.

- To continue stepping up the building of the cooperatives' material and technical base and the application of science and technology to production. Under the current conditions of the economy, we must properly apply the formula of the state, cooperatives and people working jointly and relying on such potentials as labor, capital and materials, and relying on their own efforts first, and the cooperatives having realistic plans, strengthening their own material and technical base and paying attention to the urgent and appropriate jobs like water conservancy, seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, etc. On the other hand, we must properly manage the existing material and technical bases so as to fully use them while serving production and overcome any violations of the system of collective ownership of the means of production, such as price control, any form of scattering draft animals, letting draft animals die in large numbers, letting canals and ditches be dug up or destroyed, allowing spending to reduce the size of the grain funds for animal husbandry, etc.

The party assuming leadership is the decisive factor for leading the three revolutions in the countryside and driving agriculture toward the socialist large-scale production. Therefore, we must strengthen the leadership of the party committees and chapters in the cooperatives, develop the example-setting role of party members and at the same time overcome such negative signs as following the backward masses and slackening leadership.

To continue perfecting and improving the quality of product contracting, after the transplanting of the tenth-month rice seedlings has been done, all production installations must strengthen cadres in order to make the implementation of Directive No 100 an orderly undertaking, correctly carry on the purposes and principles suggested by the Central Committee and pay attention to strengthening the leadership and management cadres in the cooperatives and production units.

5598

CSO: 4209/33

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

THAI BINH OIL SECURITY--The drilling projects in the search for oil have been expanded in Thai Binh Province over the past few years. The party committee and the administration at all levels and all sectors concerned in the province have determined their responsibility in the protection of oil projects. In those localities where oil projects are operating, the grassroots-level administration and the public security forces have coordinated with the sectors involved to discuss and establish plans for maintaining security and countering theft and sabotage. The provincial authorities have established many plans to defend oil projects, organize patrols and guards, and control fires and explosions. Villagers in Dong Hung and Tien Hai districts have actively participated in protecting oil projects. They have discovered and promptly prevented all violations of socialist property. They have joined in investigations to solve 87 percent of cases of encroaching on oil projects, recovering more than 300,000 dong for the state. The task of protecting oil projects have helped considerably in improving prospecting and the use of oil.

[Text] [BK210941 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 1]

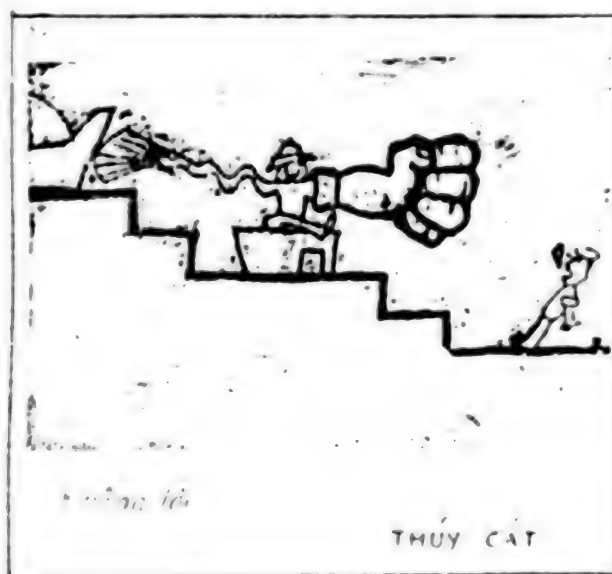
CSO: 4209/48

LABOR

SUPERVISORS STROKE BOSSES WHILE SUPPRESSING LABORERS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 Inside Back Cover

[Cartoon]



CSO: 4209/37

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

READER REQUESTS URGENT REPLACEMENT OF STOLEN WATER PIPE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Nguyen Vung and Ha Huy Tu of the Ban Thong Nhat Collective Quarters Management Board: "Water Shortage and Reason for It"]

[Text] People who passed by O Cho Dua and came to the Ban Thong Nhat collective quarters would feel very bad as they saw a missing section nearly 2 meters long of the water pipe where water was gushing day and night. The reason for this state of things was the fact that a number of bad people from Hao Nam Village had broken the pipe and taken away the section. About 100 families living in the Ban Thong Nhat collective quarters are being seriously short of water for their everyday need. The management board of the collective quarters has repeatedly reported it to the water-supplying corporation, public security office and local administration, but the situation has not yet been corrected.

Let us suggest:

- As an immediate action, because of its responsibility, the water-supplying corporation must urgently repair the water pipe section and ensure regular supply of water for the people and cadres living in the quarters.
- The water-supplying corporation needs to coordinate its action with the local public security and administration to immediately investigate and to find those people who have deliberately stolen socialist properties and caused bad consequences so as to take punitive action against them.

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CSO: 4209/33

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VCP DIRECTIVE ON TRAINING THEORY CADRES

BK200945 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VCP Central Committee Secretariat Directive No 06-CT/TW on training cadres in charge of theoretical lectures at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School-- passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Implementing Resolution No 52-N1/TW dated 26 March 1962 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and Directive No 54-CT/TW dated 2 October 1978 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, over the past years, along with training and fostering high and middle ranking party cadres, has made great efforts to produce college level cadres in charge of lecturing on Marxist-Leninist theory, thereby contributing positively to building a contingent of capable party cadres.

In the present revolutionary stage and in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, political theory indoctrination plays a very important role. Advancing from a society in which small-scale production predominates to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, the socialist revolution in our country has produced many interesting theoretical and practical questions which we must study in a comprehensive and systematic manner. We must also study and review the abundant experiences accumulated by our party during the more than half a century of its revolutionary struggle, study the new theoretical findings of fraternal parties and countries and, through a review of revolutionary experiences, contributes to developing the world's store of revolutionary theory. One of the most demanding tasks now is to consistently improve the scientific knowledge of cadres in charge of theoretical training to the college or higher levels in order to enable them to train and foster cadres at party schools. We must also improve the quality of organs which are responsible for tasks concerning theoretical and social science research and the quality of central and local sectors and branches as well as the quality of party leading cadres whose positions require a high-level of theoretical background.

To meet these requirements and to carry out these tasks satisfactorily, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School must upgrade its training system to a new /standard/ which will be reflected in the students' final scientific theses

to be defended by themselves in accordance with state regulations. In the years ahead, along with standardizing the training method, party schools and the VCP Central Committee propaganda and training department must continue to carry out suitable training forms, such as special courses, sessions and so forth, in order to produce cadres in charge of theoretical training who meet the immediate demands of the propaganda and training sector, party schools and other theoretical organizations.

The training of students at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School must achieve the objectives specified in resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress which are: "To train fundamentally and systematically a contingent of cadres in charge of theoretical lecturing. These cadres must be qualified politically, absolutely loyal to the party cause, must have an advanced scientific background and must firmly understand Marxist-Leninist methodology and the latest advances in the social sciences. They must be able to serve the party in studying and expounding complex problems of revolutionary theory and the process of developing modern society."

To carry out these tasks, it is necessary to satisfactorily solve the following concrete problems:

1. Determine suitable methods and /programs/ of training to improve the students' scientific background to meet current requirements, make sure that theory and practice match and combine training with scientific research, thereby contributing to expounding and solving problems created by the actual revolutionary situation.
2. /On tasks concerning the selection of students/: selection must be concentrated on cadres whose backgrounds meet the set political qualification and who have, in practice, matured through revolutionary work and who have acquired a college-level background. They must have completed a basic course on Marxist-Leninist theory, be of good health and must undergo a serious and strict examination.

Attention should be paid to cadres who have been trained in practical production and combat, who have drawn concrete experiences on party building and leading tasks and who have the aspiration and ability to carry out the theoretical training task.

A selection committee must be established under the chairmanship of the VCP Central Committee Organization Department and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School. The list of selected students must be reviewed and approved by the party Central Committee secretariat.

3. /A contingent of lecturers must be established/ to meet the requirements on the numbers and quality of lecturers in order to advance toward having definite scientific academic titles for them--due to the immediate requirement to establish a new standard in the training task, it is necessary to promptly upgrade scientific titles for lecturers who have served many years and have

gained abundant background and experience--to enable them to guide students in study, research and writing their theses. Supervisors for the students' scientific research must acquire a specialized and profound knowledge of specific subjects of Marxist-Leninist theory, of theoretical questions and practical experiences in building socialism and communism, of historical experiences and internal policies of the VCP and of the revolutionary experiences of fraternal countries and parties.

Various central sectors and branches and theoretical and scientific organizations of the party and state must assign supervisors, scientific cadres and outstanding specialists to help party schools in lecturing students on various theoretical topics and scientific subjects, in expounding various practical questions and guiding students in their theses writing.

4. The training of students on /Marxist-Leninist scientific subject matters has created new requirements on material bases to serve training and research./ As a result, the VCP Central Committee Finance-Management Department [ban taif chinhs-quanr trij trung wong dqangr], the party Central Committee office and party schools must review and solve each concrete problem in order to create favorable conditions for the training task such as the problems of food, living quarters and working conditions of the students, teaching aids, communications system and other means and so forth.

5. /Strengthening tasks concerning organization and management of students./

Party schools must improve the educational background and ability of their lecturers to enable them to organize the training and management of their students. Official training regulations must be formulated and implementation must be satisfactorily carried out.

The VCP Central Committee Organization Department and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School must make proposals on training organization, systems and policy for party schools.

Various party and state organs concerned must coordinate with party schools in creating favorable conditions to quickly systematize the training of cadres in charge of theoretical lecturing so as to carry out this task triumphantly.

CSO: 4209/48

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

LAI CHAU TRIBESMEN ADOPT SETTLED FARMING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Do Van Tri et al: "Nearly 116,000 Compatriots of Various Nationalities in Lai Chau Province Adopt Settled Cultivation and Living Patterns"]

[Text] In the last five years Lai Chau Province has built 38 points of solid settled cultivation and living patterns, thus stabilizing the way of life of nearly 116,000 compatriots of various nationalities such as the Thai, Dao, Hmong and Ha Nhi who used to lead a nomadic way of life before in 82 villages.

Working with the motto "The people's self-help being the main concept, the state will come in with partial help," the compatriots of various nationalities in the various points of settled cultivation and living patterns and in the new economic zones have helped one another to contribute millions of workdays and reclaim 1,200 hectares of wet rice land, build 140 kilometers of car road, 720 kilometers of trails and 28 small irrigation projects.

The province of Lai Chau has invested over 300,000 dong into the building of health stations, schools, creches, wells and ball fields. By now, practically all the settlement points have had their own schools, health stations, buying and selling cooperatives, creches and wells.

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CSO: 4209/475

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PUNISHMENT METED OUT FOR THEFT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 4

[Article: "Quang Nam-Da Nang: Severely Punishes Those Who Appropriate Public Property"]

[Text] Recently the people's court of Quang Nam-Da Nang has sat in session to judge and severely punish a number of illegal operators and violators of socialist property: Phan Thi Phuoc, treasurer of the farm, forestry and food product company of Da Nang; Diep Thi Hong Hoa, saleswoman in charge of selling electric and metal goods and chemicals in Da Nang; Nguyen Van Lanh, custodian in charge of the paddy warehouse of the Phu Nhuan food store; Vo Hue, captain of the Cuu Long ship belonging to the maritime petroleum and oil transport company number 1 of Haiphong, who was in charge of transporting petroleum and oil to the harbors of Nghe Tinh, Haiphong, Da Nang, Quy Nhon and Nha Trang.

As cadres and government officials, all four of the above-named have taken advantage of the tasks given them, taken advantage of the loopholes and shortcomings of the managing organs and through various tricks managed to steal money from the state and from the people. None of them has been able to slip through the network of the law and all have been properly dealt with. Phan Thi Phuoc was given 10 years in jail for the crime of having stolen 34,000 dong, the amount of money collected from the counter sales which she took and spent liberally on her lover before trying to go overseas illegally together with the rest of the group. Diep Thi Hong Hoa was given 9 years in jail for being an accomplice and for having stolen almost 30,000 dong also collected from sales. When the thing was discovered Hoa had fled into another province but she did not escape in time and therefore fell into the net of the law. The Quang Nam-Da Nang court has sentenced Nguyen Van Lanh to 5 years of jail because of his having taken advantage of the fact that the rice milling ratio had not been defined carefully and thus allowing him to steal 7000 kilograms of paddy together with other bad elements. Vo Hue was sentenced to 3 years in jail for having stolen gasoline from the state and for having taken advantage of the fact that he was allowed to take his ship out of the country in order to get some repairs done in order to divide 1 million dong worth of money exchanged into dollars among the crew so as to allow the latter to buy liberally and engage in illegal speculations. Hue was also the ringleader in the attempt to destroy the receipt for the ship repairs and to scatter the goods by transferring them to another ship so as to cover up their illegal violations.

All four were forced to reimburse the illegal money that they have taken from the state.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TO DESERVING FAMILIES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Dong Nai Rearranges for 17,630 Hectares of Land and Fields to Go to Families of Wounded Soldiers and Dead Heroes and to Families With Contributions to the Revolution"]

[Text] Dong Nai Province has rearranged the situation and temporarily provided 17,630 hectares of land and fields to families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes and to those families who have made contributions to the revolution who are now landless or do not have enough land.

The province has given instructions for the districts to investigate the situation of land occupation in the locality and confiscated or bought out land from 2,000 persons in order to give it to the families of wounded soldiers or dead heroes who do not have any or want land on which to till. As the rearrangements proceed, the districts have mobilized the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes to organize production solidarity cells, production groups and cooperatives. The agriculture committees of various districts provide guidance to the collective units and families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes so that they can manage and rationally use the newly acquired land so as to avoid the situation of illegal transfer or sales of land after the new arrangements have been made.

A number of localities such as Phuoc Bau (Xuyen Moc District), Hung Loc (Thong Nhat District) have gathered the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes so that they till the land continuously and stay on in a collective way of life and thus reach good results. Many cooperatives in Long Thanh and Thong Nhat districts and in Bien Hoa City have accorded priority to the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes in their selection of contract fields at favorable spots as regards the source of irrigation water, accessibility and so on and they have mobilized the Youth Union members and other mass organization members to help these families sow in accordance with the seasonal schedule and take good care of the contracted fields. The families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes in the Hung Nhon Cooperative (Thong Nhat district) have had the support of the collective and reaped a summer-autumn maize crop that reached the productivity of 1.8 to 2 tons per hectare, thus overreaching the set quota for rice production contract by 400 to 600 kilograms of paddy per hectare.

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